

## WEAR-PROOF METAL SCREWING CONNECTING STRUCTURE

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5        The present invention relates to connecting structures, and particularly to a wear-proof metal screwing connecting structure.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10        The prior art manometers used in fluid are made of metal and is exposed in chemical wearing environment so that they are easy to be worn and thus damaged. Thereby, the prior art manometers must be maintained continuously. This induced the increment of cost and labor work.

15        Referring to Fig. 4, a prior art manometer is illustrated. In that a threaded tube 31 extends from a connecting body 30. The threaded tube 31 has a head 32 and a neck 33. The head 32 and neck 33 are embedded into the top end 35 of the connecting seat 34. However, this structure has a bad shock-proof ability. Moreover, a bottom 37 of the top end 35 easily breaks. Thereby, the manufacturing cost is high.

### 20        SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

25        Accordingly, the primary object of the present invention is to provide a wear-proof metal screwing connecting structure which comprises a connecting seat having a lower end for connecting to a fluid tube or a container. A top end of the connecting seat has a threaded hole; and an upper periphery of the threaded hole is arranged with a rubber edge. A

connecting body locks to the threaded hole so as to be enclosed by the rubber edge. An upper end of the connecting body is installed with a pressure meter; and a threaded tube extends from pressure meter. A rubber layer encloses an upper part of the threaded tube; and the lower  
5 part of the threaded tube is screwed into the threaded hole of the connecting body so as to tightly lock the connecting body to the connecting seat.

The various objects and advantages of the present invention will be more readily understood from the following detailed description when read  
10 in conjunction with the appended drawing.

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

Fig. 1 is a front view of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a lateral exploded view of the present invention.

15 Fig. 3 is a cross sectional view of the present invention.

Fig. 4 is a schematic view of the prior art structure.

#### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

In order that those skilled in the art can further understand the present  
20 invention, a description will be described in the following in details. However, these descriptions and the appended drawings are only used to cause those skilled in the art to understand the objects, features, and characteristics of the present invention, but not to be used to confine the scope and spirit of the present invention defined in the appended claims.

25 Referring to Figs. 1, 2 and 3, the front view, lateral view and cross

sectional view of the present invention are illustrated. In this embodiment, the present invention is realized in a manometer 10. The connecting structure of the present invention includes a connecting seat 11 and a connecting body 13. A lower end 14 of the connecting seat 11 is connected to a fluid tube or other container. A top end 15 of the connecting seat 11 has a screw hole 16. A rubber edge 17 is installed around an upper periphery of the screw hole 16. Thereby, the connecting seat 11 is connected to the connecting body 13. A pressure meter 20 is installed above the connecting body 13. A threaded tube 18 extends from the pressure meter 20. A rubber layer 21 encloses the threaded tube. A lower end of the rubber layer 21 extends to the head 22 and neck 19 of the threaded tube 18.

Referring to Fig. 3, a drum valve 23 is placed in the connecting seat 11. Air from a lower end of the connecting seat 11 will make the drum valve 23 to expand upwards. Then the pressure will transfer to the pressure meter 20 from the channel 24. The channel 24 is filled with air or glycerine so as to have a preferred shock-proof effect. If so, if the connecting body 13 is not tightly connected to the top end 15 of the connecting seat 11, the correction of the pressure will be effected. If crack is generated at the top end 15, then the fluid pressure cause that the drum valve 23 breaks. Thus, a dangerous condition occurs, but the present invention has no this problem because the height of the top end 15 has been reduced. The connecting body 13 and part of the threaded tube 18 are enclosed by the rubber layer 21 so that the tolerance and the availability are increased.

The present invention is thus described, it will be obvious that the same may be varied in many ways. Such variations are not to be regarded as a departure from the spirit and scope of the present invention, and all such modifications as would be obvious to one skilled in the art are  
5 intended to be included within the scope of the following claims.